Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1824. [NO. 373.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in Fayetteville by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. from whence it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

For Sale, or Lease,

THE Farms or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of high and well timbered LAND, situate on the north side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made, by industry and good husbandry, of immense value, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, live oak, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingle, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it is but a short distance from the river bank by Wilmington to which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. There is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other good market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*, so that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prudent offer made for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Rush's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of it under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 25.—27tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, but he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67 f

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th June, 1824.—6t72

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Hands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver to him a *WATCH*, the property of Ithiel Town, Esq. of the following description viz: a gold patent lever, opens on the back, fine gold dial with quarter seconds, border of fine gold, and chased shell-work round the case—makers name, *Robert Roskell, Liverpool*, number not recollected: also a fine gold curb chain, of six strans.—The above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

H. M'LAURIN

72tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c. vs. Solomon Brewer } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

It is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.
Domestic.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum } WINES.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received from the manufacturers,

200 *cks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also.*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* Flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

April 14, 1824.—58

Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 21, 1824.—8:75

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAYETTEVILLE

WEEKLY GLEANER.

IT is with no little diffidence that I again obtrude myself on the public notice. That careless confidence with which I issued proposals to establish a new press in this town, has, by the distinguished favor with which it has been received, ceased longer to exist; and the liveliest gratitude *for* that favor by which I have been so highly honored, has stimulated me to deserve the confidence which has been thus reposed—but which at first I was somewhat doubtful of obtaining.

A newspaper after the plan contained in the prospectus of the Gleaner, being intimately connected with the various interests of the community, cannot but be as generally approved of, as it is eagerly sought for, and must necessarily receive that liberal co-operation which an intelligent people is always willing to bestow. I assure my friends and the public that the project has been thoroughly weighed, and will be prosecuted to the utmost possible extent.

The subscribers, therefore, to the proposed journal, are respectfully informed that owing to the impracticability of making those arrangements which were originally contemplated, the first number of the Gleaner will not be issued before the 20th Oct. next. Those who have subscriptions are requested to retain them until the 10th of that month, then to be forwarded *by mail*, addressed to me at this place.

B. H. Talbot.

July 16.—3t73

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

A comfortable dwelling-house

on Green-street to rent. The house late occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

The subscriber intending to be absent

from Fayetteville for some weeks, has appointed John Armstrong, Esq. his attorney during his absence. Mr. George Fletcher will attend to all business connected with his Cabinet Maker's shop.

DUNCAN M'NEILL.

July 9, 1824.—3t73

New Barber Shop,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened a *BARBER SHOP*, on Hay-street, immediately opposite the Mansion Hotel, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. He hopes by a strict attention to his business in all its branches, and by a continual desire to please, that his services may not go unrewarded.

JOSEPH HOSTLER

July 15 1824.—3t73

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

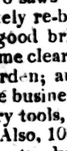
INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land; a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber. &c There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the Citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1823:

One lot of land improved, Mason streets and Bradford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax 8.
One do do 48 acres near town, joining Weeks, listed by same, tax 46
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax 16
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. listed by B. Burklow, tax 48
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax 96
One do do unimproved, Kilsboro'-st. listed by same, tax 8
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay-st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax 6
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax 3.
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange-sts. listed by same; tax 3
One do with an old house, Rowan-st. listed by Jacob Eddy; tax 32
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, saw mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20
One lo do 200 do called Lord's tract, listed by do tax 1 28
One do do 200 do one half the M'Intyre place, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay-st. listed by do. tax 96
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do. tax 16
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax 32
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 13; listed by T. Garner; tax 32
One do improved, Cool Spring-st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Bow-st. listed by E. Hammonds; tax 64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's land, listed by same; tax 16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish; listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 8
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell-st. listed by Wm. Russell; jr. tax 2 56
One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 8
One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 48
One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Blount's creek; listed by do. tax 28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Candle Factory, Meeting-st. listed by same; tax 16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 3
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax 64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; listed by James Vann, tax 1 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbleton; listed by do. tax 16
One do do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax 2 56
One do 3½ acres improved, north of Ramsay's-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephraim Cullnath; tax 18
One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins Autery M'Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax 32
One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Rich'd. Bass; listed by John Bass; tax 11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Bain; tax 16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry Kilpy; listed by John Culbreath; tax 1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax 64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax 1 69
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pirch, listed by same for same; tax 32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32
One piece of land of 235 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 3 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax 32
One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax 32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas. Bell & wife; tax 32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax 32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do. tax 80
One do 50 do joins J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st. supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax 32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax 96
One do 33 ft. front, former residence of J. Y. Green, North-st. formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64
One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax 8
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax 1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' ladies; formerly listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax 64
One do improved Mumford-st. supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax 64

ALEX. M'KAY, *late Sher'ff.*

INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

From the Boston Evening Gazette, July 17.

It is delightful to notice the emulation of the inhabitants, in all our Atlantic cities where Gen. LA FAYETTE, may be rationally expected, in making publick preparations for his cordial reception upon his landing. The municipal authorities at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia are influenced by the same common feeling of hospitality and local pride, to bestow the most suitable marks of respect upon the only surviving Major-General of our Revolution: a nobleman who in his early days, with a chivalric spirit and ardent love of freedom, left his native country when surrounded by affluence, rank and high consideration, to assist by his purse, his personal services and advice, in the apparently hopeless struggle of these then feeble colonies with the mother country: abandoning all his hopes of court favor, all the temptations of luxury, to endure a life of danger, hardship and exposure in the service of an apparently barren country, whose productions in the language of the "Traveller," were merely

Man and steel, the Soldier and his Sword.

The heart of this distinguished individual will palpitate with a pleasure which few but himself can feel, a consciousness, that the people of this great nation are greatly indebted to him for the happiness, liberty and prosperity they enjoy.

This great result, he may with pride reflect is my work;—it is the achievement of a revolution renowned above all others in history—

All which I saw and part of which I was.

It is not certain where the Marquis will arrive; but it is probable he will first reach New-York, since there is a regular line of Packets from Havre to that port. The first publick invitation, we believe, was received from the Mayor of this city, and having declined the national ship offered by a unanimous vote of Congress for his convenience, he would no doubt have selected Boston for his place of landing, if a commodious vessel should be ready to sail for this port. But wherever he lands, his progress through the country will be a triumph. The Legislature of Massachusett in their late session have voted him the highest marks of respectful attention, and the Governor is requested to receive him at the States' charge. The Military of the surrounding country, are anxious to participate in the parade of his reception and will no doubt volunteer their services, in escorting him through the Commonwealth.

The following proceedings have already taken place:—The Mayor of Boston, in obedience to an order of the City Council, passed on the 15th of March last, addressed the following letter to General La Fayette:

Boston, 24th March 1824.

SIR—Your intention to visit the United States has been made known to its citizens by the proceedings of their national legislature. The City of Boston shares in the universal pleasure which the expectation of so interesting an event has diffused. But it has causes of satisfaction peculiarly its own. Many of its inhabitants recollect and all have heard of your former residence in this metropolis—of the delight with which you were here greeted on your second visit to this country—and of the acclamations of a grateful multitude which attended you, when sailing from this harbour on your last departure from the U. States—and also of that act of munificence, by which in later times you extended the hand of relief in their distress.

These circumstances have impressed upon the inhabitants of this city, a vivid recollection of your person, and a peculiar interest in your character, endearing you to their remembrance by sentiments of personal gratitude as well as by that sense of national obligation, with which the Citizens of the U. States are universally penetrated.

With feelings of this kind, the City Council of Boston, in accordance with the general wish of their constituents, have directed me to address this letter to you, and to express the hope that, should it comport with your convenience, you would do them the honor, on your ensuing visit to the United States, to disembark in this city, and to communicate the assurance that no event could possibly be more grateful to its inhabitants—that no where could you meet with a more cordial welcome—that you could find no where hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom or more ready to acknowledge and honor that characteristic uniformity of virtue with which, through a long life, and in scenes of unexampled difficulty and danger, you have stedfastly maintained the cause of an enlightened civil liberty in both hemispheres. Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant.

Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the City of Boston.

Gen. La Fayette.

On the 12th of the present month, he received the General's reply, which he communicated the same day to the two branches of the City Council.

Paris, May 26 1824.

SIR—Amidst the new and high marks of benevolence the people of the United States and their Representatives have lately designed to confer upon me I am proud and happy to recognize those particular sentiments of the citizens of Boston, which have blessed and delighted the first years of my publick career, and the grateful sense of which has ever since been to me a most valuable reward and support. I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the glorious Cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of Universal Liberty. Your so honourable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honor intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken, to embark as soon as it is in my power, on board a private vessel. Whatever port I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness, hasten to Boston, and present its beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the honour to offer it to the City Council, and to you, Sir, with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect.

LA FAYETTE.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, Mass.

In the mean time, the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, from Washington, had invited Gen. La Fayette to reside at his house during his visit to this metropolis; and on the 14th inst. communicated to the Mayor the acceptance of his invitation, at the same time expressing his anxious hope that he may be allowed the gratification of affording every accommodation to his fellow-citizens in enabling them to pay their respects to this Revolutionary Hero and Patriot.

Here follows the answer to Mr. Lloyd:

Paris, May 29th, 1824.

My Dear Sir, I have with the most lively sense of gratitude received your letter from Washington, and anticipate the happy day when it will be in my power to present you, under the hospitable roof to which you are pleased to invite me, my very affectionate thanks. While I have to mourn the loss of many intimate friends and companions of my younger days, I feel a peculiar and most pleasing gratification to find in their posterity sentiments congenial to those with which they had honoured me. No feelings of that kind can be more welcome to me than in the renewal of my old acquaintance with the darling child of my friend Sam. Breck, now become your worthy lady. Present her my tender and grateful respects. Whatever be the part of the United States, where I will find myself on my attairing the beloved shore, I shall not lose time in my eagerness to revisit the city of Boston, and answer the flattering invitation I have lately received. You do justice to the delight I shall feel at the sight of the felicity and prosperity which has been the due reward of a virtuous Revolution founded on the principle of true liberty and self government. With the fond hope to have before long the pleasure to take you by the hand, I beg you, my dear Sir, in the mean while to accept my best acknowledgments, high regard and sincere attachments: LA FAYETTE.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

We have been favored (says the Aurora,) with the persual of a file of Bogota papers to the 6th June inclusive. The Government was wide awake to the intentions of the Holy Alliance, and had adopted the most energetic measures to oppose any invasion that might be attempted. The following bill passed both Houses of of Congress, and received the Vice President's sanction on the 6th May.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Columbia considering,

1st. That peace has not yet crowned the efforts of our arms. notwithstanding they have driven the enemy from the whole territory of the Republic.

2d. That the re-establishment of an absolute government in Spain leaves us no hope to expect its acknowledgement of the independence of these countries and her colonies.

3d. That the principles held out by the European cabinets united under the name of the Holy Alliance, ought to rekindle the zeal and patriotism of the free nations of the new world, as the basis on which their independence, institutions and governments are formed, are by them proscribed.

4th. In short, that the Republic of Colombia ought to exhibit herself to the whole world the friend of peace, but prepared for war, entrusting her safety to the arms of her citizens as her most zealous defenders,

Decree,

Art. 1. The Executive Power shall raise *fifty thousand men*, exclusive of the troops in actual service, diminishing the said number as circumstances may require.

Art. 2. They must be raised in all the departments of the Republic, conforming to the resolutions of the 25th of August of the 11th year of Independence.

Art. 3. A special decree shall designate the funds necessary for carrying into effect this resolution.

The troops to be furnished by each department are as follows—

Oronoco,	3500	Cauca,	3860
Venezuela,	8600	Magdalena,	4786
Zelia,	3242	Panama,	1600
Boyaca,	8880	Quito,	9200
Condinamarca,	7420	Guayaquil,	1800

This number of troops makes about 2 per cent. on the whole population of Colombia.

The latest accounts from Peru are to the end of March, at which time the Liberator Bolivar, was concentrating a strong force in Trujillo, three thousand troops had arrived from Panama and Guayaquil, and the Colombian Congress had decreed an additional reinforcement of 9000 men, which was in preparation. Peru appears to have been the victim of ambition and perfidy. The President, Torre Tagle, gave up the capital to the Spaniards, and passed over to them with the greater part of the public officers, but thanks to the consummate experience of Bolivar, who extricated the Colombian army from the horrible treachery. Bolivar was at Trujillo, exercising the authority of Dictator, conferred on him by the Peruvian Congress.

Ibraham Bey, who rebelled against the Viceroy of Egypt, and made himself master of the citadel of Cairo, had been secretly appointed to the viceroyalty by the Envoy of the Porte, and promoted to the rank of generalissimo of the Ottoman forces,

The side cut of the Western Canal at Troy was again opened on Friday night, the 16th inst. This enables the boats which were detained by the accident at Albany, to resume their voyage; and opens the navigation for the whole length of the canal.

DOMESTIC.

CORN AND COTTON.

Sunbury, July 3.

Our crops of cotton are more promising than they have been since the year 1815, but those of corn, which have been very fine, we have lost in consequence of the prevailing drought. The seasons have been very fine in McIntosh, Bryan, and Chatham, and in some parts of Liberty, but on the seaboard we are burning up. The weather has been some days *killing hot*, notwithstanding the country generally is unusually healthy.

Lexington, (Kentucky) July 29, 1824.

Want of Cotton.—We learn from the cotton spinners in this place and its vicinity, that the article of cotton has become extremely scarce in the market; and that many of our factories will have to stop business for the want of it. This furnishes much cause for regret, that so useful a class of our citizens should be thrown out of employ, and an article of manufacture so much needed be excluded from our use. Raw cotton would meet with a ready sale, and at a good price in this vicinity.

A machine for making shingles, invented by William Earle, of Athol, Massachusetts, is highly approved of in the eastern states. The machinery is propelled by water—is easily kept in repair—managed by boys—and no part of the work is laborious. One person can make 3,000 in a day of uniform thickness, without waste of timber.

From the Newburgh Index, July 20.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton has published an account of his robbery by four men in the town of Montgomery, of 100 guineas and his watch, on the 25th ult. and offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the felons. We have not been able to satisfy ourselves that any such robbery was ever committed: and from all that we can collect, the story is a fabrication of the reverend gentlemen, for what purpose, is not yet revealed. If we should be unfortunately mistaken, we shall be gratified to make Mr. Hamilton any amends which may be reasonable.

MURDERERS ACQUITTED.

Shields and Hook.—It has already been stated in the papers, that Jacob Hook, a rich man in the western part of Pennsylvania, who committed a most bloody murder a few months since, has been tried and acquitted. His acquittal was received with great amazement by the public, although the anticipations of some were realized. The New-York Censor, published in Chautauque county, explains the matter by stating that "the most abominable corruption was exhibited at his trial, and which reflects nothing but disgrace on the judge and jury who tried him. As a serious confirmation of this, we have to state, that one of the jurymen, a Mr. Ira Dunn, who has heretofore been considered a respectable man, committed suicide on the morning after the trial. He was heard to say, before his death, that he had been guilty of perjury by means of bribery, and that he might as well die as live. On being asked how much money he had received, he replied that he had received no more than the rest of the jury. Mr. Dunn's wife found a sum of money which she could not tell how or where he received. The deceased has left a large family of children. It is currently reported that Judge Moore, who presided at the trial also received a large sum of money from Hook; but this, by some, is not believed. Hook, since his trial, appears haughty and impudent. We should not be surprised if the effusion of blood did not stop here.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

An account has been published of the murder of a man named James M'Cormic at Frankfort, (Ken.) by two brothers of the name of Shields; against one of whom M'Cormic had obtained a verdict of $1,000 damages for the seduction of his daughter.

They waylaid the deceased in the woods, and beat him with clubs until they thought him dead, but it turned out otherwise; he lived long enough conscious of his situation to give information of the murderers, and they were immediatly arrested and committed for trial.

They were indicted at the Kentucky Circuit Court for the murder, and both of them acquitted. The trial occupied nine days, and when the Jury came into court and gave their verdict, *not guilty*, the judge sprang upon his feet, and such was the strength of public feeling that on Friday night an effigy was made for each juror, and suspended upon a rope stretched from the upper window of the Court House to the market house. Here the effigies were suffered to remain for two days by the citizens of Bourbon, when they were shot down, and burned and their ashes buried. The Rogue's March was beat over the grave.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Jackson County, Geo. July 4.

On Saturday the 26th ult. a daughter of Mr. Elijah Olive of this county, aged 12 years, went to the river, a distance of 3-4ths of a mile, threw herself in, and was instantly drowned.—She jumped down the bank about four feet, to the margin of the water, where I saw her tracks in the mud. Her body was found on Sunday, 12 or 15 steps below. I was standing near by when she was discovered and drawn out upon the bank—and O my God, how awful was the sight! You will ask how so small a child should be induced to perpetrate the crime of suicide? I cannot answer the question. Perhaps the great day of accounts may explain the mystery.

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, in an address to his constituents, in which he offers himself as a candidate for re-election as a representative in Congress, says—

"The Western boundary of Louisiana, could not be fixed under the treaty of 1819. Spain was not then the government *de facto* in Texas—Mexico was already independent, and the article in the treaty with Spain fixing our Western limits, is null. A treaty is now going on with Mexico, to finally establish the boundary. We have strong reasons to expect that the first and ancient boundary of Louisiana will be insisted upon by our government. The President of the United States informs me that he hopes this dispute, as to the limits, will be settled, and the lines surveyed and marked in the course of next fall and winter."

A GRECIAN STEAM SHIP.

From the New York National Advocate.

The Stock for purchasing the Steam Ship Robert Fulton, for the purpose of sending that splendid vessel up the Mediterranean, is nearly filled, a few shares yet remain, and in this rage for investment nothing presents a surer prospect of profit, as she is valued at little more than half her cost, and will bring to the full, if not a greater amount than the sum originally expended on her.

Our Greek Committee acted unwisely in not purchasing that ship; armed with four 42 pounders, she would have raised the blockade of every port in the Morea, and from her great advantages and facilities, would have carried dismay into the Turkish fleet, and every triumph would have echoed to American ingenuity and valour. Now the money is sent to England and thrown into the common chest, and the Greeks will never know who felt for them, and who extended aid; but the steam ship armed, would have born the Star Spangled Banner, the record of past valor and the herald of future success. About $15,000 more will complete the purchase, and if she makes her appearance at Ipsara, or Missolonghi, the Greeks will have her, if they have to pay $200,000 for her. She is worth to them a whole fleet. She can scour the Archipelago in 24 hours; and this is not the only advantage which the company will derive from the purchase; a market a fair, profitable market, will be opened for our steam-ships of war in many ports of the Mediterranean. We know sufficient, from personal knowledge and observation, to recommend the purchase of stock. Coal can be procured in sufficient quantities in the Mediterranean.

POLITICAL.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

In these times of misrepresentation it will be gratifying to learn the strength of parties from a PARTIAL statement of votes. We have taken some pains for a few days to gather from the great variety of papers on our table, all accounts of the expressions of public sentiment by promiscuous assemblages; we have done it without favor or affection to any man or set of men, and with the strictest impartiality; and as we have no inclination to keep the people in ignorance, so we shall not withhold any part of the truth. The expression in black and white of numbers that are in accordance with facts rather than conjecture, is a better evidence as to the popularity of men than whole columns of declamation, it is also better suited to the taste of the editor, who has a strong propensity to be what is significantly termed, one of the *matter of fact men*.

If, in the opinion of reflecting men, it does not bear us out in the declarations we have made; if it does not show conclusively, that one of the candidates has no chance of the vote of N. Carolina; nothing will, short of the vote in November.

We are aware that these votes are to be received with some grains of allowance, that several considerations ought to have weight; but we know that they are a far better indication of public sentiment than pages of assertion unsupported by evidence.

Our views of these votes will be expressed in a few words.

1. Of those meetings for which a public invitation is given beforehand to express sentiments on the Presidency; if the invitation is extended to the friends of one of the candidates only, and there is no extraordinary convocation, it proves little if any more than this, viz. that the candidate has some friends in the vicinity. Such we affirm are those in favor of Mr. Crawford in Pennsylvania, where it is notorious that the Caucus ticket will be beaten by a majority of 30 or 40,000.

2. Promiscuous assemblages of all parties when there is no public electioneering at the time, and the assembly are unexpectedly called upon to make their sentiments known. These, after some allowances, and with some exceptions, may, in general, be taken as good evidence of public sentiment in the adjacent country.

But there are different kinds of the promiscuous assemblages, and the difference lays a foundation for a more critical distinction. The difference in kind arises from a difference in the objects for which the persons assemble; for a class of persons who would meet for one purpose, might not for another. In an election of magistrates or members of the legislature, you have many present who might not be found at an anniversary festival or a military muster. But as all the collections would be imbued with the sentiments of their several districts; as many men who would be found at one would also be found at the others, it is not material if we show no more than a single difference.

At musters you have crowds from [illegible] 45. It is not every one of these that [illegible] voter; but a large portion of them are [illegible] and all, under the influence of the [illegible] stirring drum may be partial to a mil[illegible] candidate. Besides, at many musters [illegible] dresses have been given, and have undou[illegible]edly influenced the vote.

The votes of jurors who have been sel[illegible]ed as considerate men to decide matters of right, seem liable to the least objection of all, and whatever may be said, are in many instances a fair representation of sentiment in their respective counties.

With these views the following [illegible] which comprise all those of promiscuous assemblages furnished by our papers, submitted as a fair sample of the [illegible] ments of North-Carolina. We have [illegible] it is true an account from every distr[illegible] but as these are all the accounts we [illegible] lay our hands on, the sentiments of districts must coincide with the great majority of those we have obtained.

There are but two tickets in nomination in North-Carolina; a Crawford ticket [illegible] ed by sundry members of the legislature, and a ticket in opposition to that of Mr. Crawford. Can any one who sees what small part of the vote, is given to Mr. Crawford believe that he will be supported by the state? Gen. Jackson has nearly the votes; and of the residue, Mr. Adams has more than three-fifths.

	Jackson	Adams.	Craw.	G.
Chowan county,	29	2	4	
Armstrong's, Orange c.	32	47	2	
Greene county,	54	21	1	
Greensborough, Greene,	0	36	0	
Hertford county,	60	3	1	
Do. lower part,	54	23	1	
Richmond county,	53	0	9	
Rockingham, Rich.	134	4	7	
Upper Fair Ground, do.	52	38	2	
Rockingham county,	64	0	1	
Randolph county,	45	3	122	
Lincolnton,	86	9	5	
Beattie's Ford Linc. co.	74	0	3	
Rowan county,	68	12	3	
Do. do.	116	1	1	
Pleasant Gardens, do,	112	0	0	
Capt. Lentz's, do,	123	0	0	
Charlotte Meck. co.	95	38	8	
Stokes county,	63	14	5	
Iredell county,	37	36	6	
Surry county,	85	8	15	
Cross Landing, Tyr. co.	45	15	0	
Edgecomb county,	54	3	2	
Haywood county,	300	2	1	
Do. do.	400	0	0	
Edenton,	25	1	0	
Do.	46	0	0	
Statesville,	37	36	6	
Raleigh,	61	24	0	
Caswell Jury,	0	0	15	
Do. Grenadiers,	30	0	8	
Hallsville,	25	21	15	
Kenansville, majority for Jackson.				
Fort Defiance, Wilkes,	24	24	13	
North Carolina,	2483	421	257	12

II. SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Jackson,	Ada.	Craw.	G.
Edgefield district,	180	16	7	
Do. do.	250	9	0	
Yorkville,	69	6	1	
York Court House,	235	17	25	
Elliott's Indian Land,	86	7	2	
Thomasson's do.	214	2	3	
King's Creek,	161	6	9	
Lancaster, all but five for Jackson.				
Marlboro' C. H. large meeting, maj.				
Barnwell District,	5	300	0	
South Carolina,	1200	353	47	22

III. REST OF THE UNION.

	Jackson.	Ada.	Craw.	G.
Kent co. Del.	25	99	7	
Wilmington, Del.	234	137	8	
Hamilton co. Ohio,	230	42	6	
Gen. Pike St. Boat,	27	23	0	
Olive Branch do.	65	34	2	
Natchez Mis.	185	203	0	
Charleston Virg.	96	3	4	
Lynchburg Va.	49	98	30	
New Scotland N. Y.	22	2	0	
Troy Jury,	6	12	2	
Schoharie Jury,	9	10	0	
Delaware Jury,	2	17	1	
Tompkins Jury,	12	7	0	
	982	687	60	10
South Carolina,	1200	353	47	22
North Carolina,	2483	421	257	12
	4665	1471	364	13

New York.—The New-York American says—It may be considered a fair inference from the following extracts, that Mr. Crawford is not the choice of the people of New-York. *Delaware county is the residence of Lieutenant Gov. Root, a warm supporter of Mr. Crawford.*

From the Delaware Gazette.

The gentlemen composing the Grand Jury of this county, convened in this village last week, after the close of their official duties, proceeded to canvass the claims of the several candidates for President and Vice President, when on counting the ballots, the result was as follows:—For President—John Q. Adams 17, Andrew Jackson 3, Wm. H. Crawford 1. Vice President—Andrew Jackson 9, Henry Clay 6, De Witt Clinton 1, John C. Calhoun 1.

From the Schoharie Republican.

The Grand Jury summoned to attend the Circuit Court in and for the county of Schoharie, which commenced on Monday, the 14th inst. after having been in session the principal part of two days, and no complaints coming before them worthy of consideration, agreed to express their sentiments upon the Presidential question. They proceeded to ballot, and upon canvassing the ballots they stood as follows: For President—John Q. Adams 10, Andrew Jackson 9—Vice President—Andrew Jackson 10, John C. Calhoun 5, John Q. Adams 1.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING. JULY 29. 1824.

Our hands full.—We have to express our thanks for the recent communication of so many orations, toasts, &c. delivered at the late festivals, as to compel us reluctantly to omit them all rather than engage in the invidious task of selection. If it were not the fact that articles of this kind do not bear to be kept, we would endeavor to insert them all hereafter. We exhort our friends not to be weary in well doing, but to continue their favors, for which we shall, as usual, be grateful.

Indian Affairs.—We understand that his Excellency Gov Holmes, and our respected townsman, Dr. B Robinson of the Indian Commission will set out from this place in a few days for Haywood county, where they will hold a conference with the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians.

NOT TAKE A NEWSPAPER!

Why a man had better not take brandy, wine or segars; or even that cool and melting comfortable, a water-melon. This is a topic upon which we can hardly suffer our pen to rest, but as we have already expressed our thoughts on an outer page, we will postpone for a short time any further observations.

STATE OF THE NATION.

North-Carolina.—Although the people of this state are divided between two tickets only, the caucus and the people's, there are friends to three of the candidates, and many varieties of political conflicts. In all the shiftings and turnings of public sentiment, those who calculate most closely on coming changes, who are most thorough in their investigations, and the deepest and most mature in their deliberations, will eventually find the majority with them; for there is no truth in practical politics more certain than this, *the public will go with the strongest reason.*

Our citizens are not united. We are so unfortunate as not to agree with some of the friends of Mr. Crawford, for whom we have a high respect; but we are convinced we should, if they could see all that we do of the political world.

An editor of a newspaper, particularly one who has made it a business for ten, twelve or fifteen years, to study the past and and passing politics of the state and country, if he has habits of observation and reflection of any worth, may be supposed not to reckon without his host. Whether we do, or not, time will show; but, *desirous as we are to have the Presidential controversy closed once upon some one man*, we are maintaining it to acquire and to communicate as much knowledge as possible, of the political things which are past, present and to come. What friend of Mr. Crawford will not approve of our policy; what man of any party can blame us if we do not wish to cloak, or obscure or withhold, but to promulgate all the truth within our reach that is important for the people to know?

If any man suspects that we are under the influence of other journals, or other men, we assure him that we endeavor to guard against it; that we mean to form our opinions for ourselves.

If he thinks that our conclusions are not legitimate deductions from the premises; we could wish him, if he believes it a matter of any consequence, to look at the premises, and point out our mistake.

We are convinced that all will be right if the truth comes to the people; and the carelessness or ignorance of some, and the disingenuous artifices of others, makes it desirable that the reign of delusion end. If we can do any thing to hasten the period, we mean to contribute our mite.

If, in pursuance of this policy, we do not exactly accord with others, for a time, it is a misfortune; but *it shall be our aim to secure the lasting approbation of all reasonable men.* We are confident we shall do it, and we can assure our friends that no one will in the end have reason to complain. Prudent dissatisfaction may arise from a misunderstanding of each other's views, but we are content to await in patience the issue of events.

Time will disclose the motives of human actions, it will more fully develope what is now partially known; but the virtuous may rest assured, that truth is great, and will finally prevail.

Will the friends of Mr. Crawford listen? We say his election to the Presidency is an impossibility—that he cannot even obtain the vote of this state. Do they enquire how we know; we answer *it is our special business to search into these things and know;* to possess ourselves of every species of information which relates to the subject; to scan this intelligence thoroughly; to make a fair estimate of the value of each part of it; and to make additions, deductions and allowances, according to the quarter and the individual from which it comes. All this is our business; and it is a business which is not properly attended to by half a dozen men in the whole union.

But if the seeing of the eye would give more assurance than the hearing of the ear, any one who would occupy our editorial chair for a week, and not close his eyes on the most glaring truths would retire with a full and complete conviction.

The sentiments of North Carolina are decided hostility to Mr. Crawford; either because he is the caucus candidate or for some other reason. In a very few counties he may be strong, as he is said to be in Caswell for one; but in others if he can get one vote in forty or fifty, he will do well.

If any man has sources of information which we have not, we will thank him to lay his intelligence before us; and while we receive it with pleasure, he shall, if he desires it, have access to our own. We take some pains to procure authentic information, and shall esteem it a favor to obtain it from every side.

Now if any think that in spite of so general a disposition, the sentiments of the state with respect to that gentleman can be changed, we say with all proper deference they labor under a mistake. A few leading and influential men like Mr Saunders might do something; *the publishers of papers might do something*; but, there are SOME THINGS WHICH THEY CANNOT DO.

It is not in the power of all the editors and all the members of Congress combined, to give the vote of this state to Mr. Crawford. Will any one use that little interrogative, why?

The papers of the state have taken a stand against the caucus at Washington, and the people have got at so many facts concerning that caucus and its candidate, that their minds are made up. If all the papers were to come out in his support, the public have too much good sense to follow them blindly; they would ask how is this, they would enquire the meaning of the change; you could not satisfy them, and if you continued to support Mr. Crawford, your subscribers would withdraw in a body, your papers would go down, and other papers arise to oppose Mr. Crawford in their stead. We know of some publishers who could tell a sad experience on this subject; and even that political giant, Major Noah could throw light enough upon it to make the truth visible.

In such a case, who would be so extravagant as to ask us to support Mr. Crawford? What if five, ten, or a hundred thousand dollars were offered us as a compensation for our pecuniary losses, would this be any inducement? Have we no reputation; no character to support? Are we to throw that into the scale with the paltry trash of cents and dollars? Heaven deliver us from any thought of following such advice.

What, then, if Mr. Crawford has no chance, shall we state the fact, or keep it back? The people ought to know the truth. They have a right to know it; and it is not only a matter of right, but of expediency. To act advisedly, to countenance the most suitable public measures, they need the earliest and most correct information.

Not only so, the interests of the only republic on earth, of the whole human race, demand that the Presidential controversy should be put at rest before lasting feuds are engendered.

Let the truth, then, come out, and let it be admitted without equivocation or evasion. *Mr Crawford must sooner or later be withdrawn, and the earlier the better for the country.*

European.—Our advices are from Liverpool to the 16th of June. The bill in the French parliament, for the reduction of the interest on the public debt has been lost by a handsome majority in the Peers.

M. de Chateaubriand, Minister of Foreign Affairs has been removed; and it is said, because he did not exert himself to procure the passage of the above bill.

Letters from Smyrna of the 12th of April say, that the plague, which had broken out at Cairo since the late terrible fire, carried off above 100 persons daily.

A few cases of hydrophobia having occurred in different parts of England, the alarm had been so great that no less than 2500 dogs were destroyed in Liverpool, and an equal number had perished in Manchester.

The accounts from Greece were favorable.—The elections were about to take place, and were founded on the principle of universal suffrage, every person in Greece above 21 years of age, being permitted to vote.

An article from St. Petersburg, of the 15th May, states that the differences with this country and Russia, respecting the North West Coast of America, had been finally settled to the entire satisfaction of the respective states.

The Queen of Portugal had contrived to evade the order for her retirement to a convent, by pretending indisposition.

The Hecla and Fury sailed through the Pentland Frith on the 30th May, on the Polar expedition.

The competition between the steam boats running between the Clyde and Belfast was such, that the voyage could be made for only *five pence!*

DIED,

At Norwich, in Vermont, June 15th, Paul Brigham, late Lieut. Governor of that state, aged 78.

At Bakerton, Ten. on June 12th, Mrs. Mary Blount, aged 41, consort of Willie Blount, formerly governor of that state.

On board the U. S. brig Spark, at sea, Midshipman James Clinton, son of the Ex-Gov. De Witt Clinton.

At Vienna, Count Stadion, the Austrian Minister of Finance.

At Raleigh, June 9th, Mrs. Rebecca Badger, of Warrenton, consort of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, a judge of the Superior Court. July 8th, Miss Gartha White, daughter of the late Secretary of State.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Independence, Wilson, from Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Marshall, Grimes, from New York, to T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Huntington, from Port-au-Prince, to W. Carpenter.

CLEARED,

Schr. Regulator, M'Elhenny, for Charleston.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, for Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

Brig President Manning, Willis for New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Schr. Caravan, Rich, for Norfolk, by Stow and Whittier.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quantity rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1	45	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		50		55
Peach,	-	do.		55		60
Bacon,	-	lb.				10
Beeswax,	-	do.		5		32
Butter,	-	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		25		9
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		22		22
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		13		14½
Corn,	-	bushel		45		50
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5			
Superfine,	-	do	5	50		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime,	-	cask	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		7½		8
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		27		29
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7	7	50
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000		50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		30		35
Oil, Carriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb		24		25
Pimento,	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Du Ponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	00	10	50
Common,	-	do	8		9	
Loaf,	-	lb		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush		80		90
Turks island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		70		80
	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12		15
Tallow,	-	do		7		8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, new	-	bush.		80		90
Whiskey,	-	gallon,		32½		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to J. R CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th. 1824.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks, and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence. THO. STRODE.

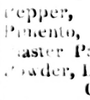
Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

The subscriber has left his notes and accounts in the hands of Mr. James P. Brownlow, who is duly authorized to settle the same

AUGUSTUS G. DEAL.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1824 —*71*

To Rent,



THE dwelling house and lot, formerly belonging to Anderson Curtis, on Hay Mount. For terms, apply to WILLIAM W BALLARD.

3t74

Committed

To the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM, said when first committed that he belonged to John Kershaw, but now says he belongs to Charles Lloyd, near Cheraw Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large bright mulatto.

THO. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*

July 25, 1824.—*75*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50 |

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20. less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

Cheap Family Bibles,

Just received, and for sale at the following prices:

No. 1, at	- - - -	$3 00
2, with plates,	- -	3 50
3, with Apocrypha,		3 50
4, with do. and plates,		4 00
5,	- - - -	4 00
6, fine paper,	- - -	5 00
7, with Apocrypha,	-	5 00
8, with do. and plates,		6 00

Together with a general assortment of Books and Stationary. J. HADLOCK.

3t73

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New-York, six separate assortments of *DRY GOODS*, particularly calculated for Country Stores, which are for sale upon accommodating terms.

ALSO,

100 kegs of White Lead in Oil,
25 kegs assorted Cut Nails.

JNO. HUSKE.

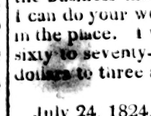
July 7, 1824 —4t73

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Chrisse, Esq. Treasurer. ROBER STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs Dubrutz, and Root. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McIntyre, or Philip Alston, Esqrs

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—*d2mt'79*

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS.

July 24 1824—73

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

Runaway.

COMMITTED to the jail of Cumberland county, on the 19th of June last, a negro fellow named *ENGLAND*, says he belongs to Adam Jordan, Crea District, South-Carolina, near Conwayborough. He is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, dark complexion, about 45 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

3t75 JOHN BLACK *Shff.*

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy named BILL, who says he belongs to Capt. Benton, on Linche's creek, South Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clinton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John Gouge, both of Kershaw District, South-Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C.

July 17, 1824.—5t79p

Blanks,

FOR ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville on Monday, the 6th day of November next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Poppo, tax 1 36

56 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 15

400 acres on do do listed by Penelope Trapnel; tax 1 20

120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Stancel; tax 64

100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 44½

374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blanchard, tax 1 19½

160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cutlar, tax 1 38

70 acres on do listed by Daniel Campbell; tax 1 34½

300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax 96

364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16½

1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40

800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax 3 45

250 acres on Bines' creek, listed by John Morgan; tax 80

80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Searcy; tax 1 32

216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Searcy for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69

100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Dushe Shaw, sen.; tax 2 57

160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 16

200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 87

100 acres on do listed by Elijah Young; tax 32

650 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones; tax 3 20

82 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66

100 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gibert; tax 32

300 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry M'Kinney; tax 72

730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Senter; tax 7 53

159 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 26

39 acres on do listed by do tax 7

6½ acres, an island in the river, listed by do tax 12

25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8

410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Senter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 37½

1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Johnston; tax 4 32

800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56

200 acres on do listed by do for Rebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02

221 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71

52½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48

90 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½

1600 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 30

150 acres on Hector's creek, listed by T. Spence for Benja Johnston; tax 48

50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32

100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Fruelove; tax 32

100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48

728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beard's; tax 7 00

670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephenson's; tax 4 28

100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bateman; tax 1 44½

75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8

197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61

350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter, tax 2 08½

100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax. 2 57

165 acres on Cedar creek, listed by Phillip Wright; tax 1 76½

50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Buie, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy; tax 5

300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24

200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Gillis; tax 64

500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jeanet Clark; tax 48

824 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Hendy; tax 4 88

150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morison, tax 1 92½

100 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60

150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 48

200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½

200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arthery tax 32

320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Iver; tax 32

100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29

800 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffie, for Malcom M'Neil; tax 2 12

220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Buie; tax 2 88

150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 15½

440 acres on Corven's creek, listed by Michael D. King; tax 13 00

320 acres near M'Kay's creek, listed by do tax 16

200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32

610 acres on Corven's creek, listed by do tax 32

200 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8

300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax 8

250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8

100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river listed by James King; tax 2 41

2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do tax 2 20

1568 acres on the south prong of Corven's creek, listed by do tax 1 60

60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05

JO. HODGES, *f'r*
ALEX M'KAY, *late Shff.*

July 20. 1824.—6t78

CAUTION.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for any note or notes, purporting to be made by him, payable to, or in the hands of Anderson Curtis, as all such notes were either fraudulently obtained by him, or forged; and I am determined not to pay any part of them.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of June, 1824.

NEAL SHAW.

3t74

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

THE FEVER AND AGUE.

From the Aurora.

Oh, healing balm to stomach's ills,
Oh, stapper o' the ague's chills,
That aft my raving fever stills,
In these my lays
To you, oh, my sovereign quinine pills,
My sang I'll raise.

And you maist skilful F—P—
Wha's sae well known in this great town,
Ye're quinine's gained ye sic renown
In prose an rhyme
Ye're name will sure be handed down
To after time.

What when I ha'e the cursed shakes,
An feel my body fu' o' aches,
Whilk frae me a' my spirit takes
And comfort leaves me,
Just swallow you, ye're power breaks
The pains that grieve me.

Toddlin about I quake like jelly
My teeth they clatter I can tell ye,
While gowling pains shake me sa felly,
Wi' din an' clatter,
But quin ne if they since but smell ye
Laird how they scatter.

Oh, Bobby Burns, thou blithsome chiel
The tooth ache nae doubt made you reel
An' arblins aftimes guard ye squeel
An' rail an' curse,
But if ye since did ague feel,
Ye'd swear 'twas worse.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

I've plunged in every wild extreme
That youth and youthful folly knows;
I've tasted deeply of the stream
That round the shrine of pleasure flows;
And like the bee from flower to flower,
Sipping, each sweet, I've wandered free;
Yet never found I earthly power,
Domestic Love! compared to thee!

Sweeter than passion's fevered sigh,
Dearer than pleasure's fairy dream,
Before thee all life's sorrows fly,
Like mists before the morning beam!
Thou only can'st the roses fling,
That make life's rugged pathway blest,
And scatter from thy downy wing
That peace which heals the wounded breast.

It is not in the revel loud,
At mirth or fashion's shrine,
Where rival beauties thronging croud,
That love asserts a power divine;
'Tis when the tortured frame is torn
By all the pangs disease can give,
Mid anguish scarcely to be borne,
Its smiles can bid the sufferer live.

Domestic Love! thine hand can shed
Soft opiates o'er the burning brow;
And round the couch of sickness spread
Those soothing hopes that cheer me now!
Yes!—let the libertine deride
As priestcraft, wedlock's silken chain—
But tell me, has he ever tried
Its power, in sorrow, or in pain?

And thou, who in life's summer hour,
Taught my young bosom to believe
Marriage an arbitrary power,
Invented only to deceive;
Who said'st "At sight of human ties,
Made for the base and slavish mind,
The rosy god affrighted flies,
Nor leaves one ray of bliss behind."

Oh! didst thou know how false, how vain,
This doctrine of thine heart will prove;
Thoud'st own, that Hymen's fancied chain,
Is the true bondage wove by love?
For where two youthful hearts unite,
And own one faith, one fate, one name,
Think not love's torch will burn less bright,
Tho' Reason sanctified the flame!

SELECTIONS,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

BREEDS HILL BATTLE.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Burgoyne to his nephew, Lord Stanley, dated Boston, June 27, 1775. [A drawing of Boston, Charlestown and the redoubts stations, batteries, &c. accompanied the letter.]

Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which on the first troubles, Gen. Gage fortified: arms of the Sea, and the harbour, surround the rest; on the other side one of these arms, to the North, is Charles Town, (or rather was, for it is now in rubbish,) and over it a large hill, which is also, like Boston, a peninsula: to the South of the town is a still larger scope of ground, containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorchester Neck. The heights as above described, both North and South, (in the soldier's phrase) command the town, that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make against them, and consequently are much more advantageous. It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of those heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester, because from the particular situation of batteries and shipping, (too long to describe, and unintelligible to you if I did,) it would evidently be effected without any considerable loss, every thing was accordingly disposed: my two colleagues and myself, (who by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military sentiment) had, in concert with Gen. Gage, formed the plan; Howe was to land the transports on one point, Clinton in the centre, and I was to cannonade from the Causeway, or the Neck; each to take advantage of circumstances; the operations must have been very easy. This was to have been executed on the 18th.

On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had pushed intrenchments, with great diligence, during the night, on the height of Charles-Town, and we evidently saw that every hour gave them fresh strength; it therefore became necessary to alter our plan, and attack on that side.

Howe, as second in command, was detached with about two thousand men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping, without opposition: he was to advance from thence up the hill, which was over Charles-Town, where the strength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier Gen. Pigot.—Clinton and myself took our stand, (for we had not any fixed posts,) in a large battery, directly opposite to Charles-Town, and commanding it, and also reaching to the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack.

Howe's disposition was exceedingly soldier-like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his first arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also exceedingly hurt by musketry from Charles-Town, tho' Clinton and I did not perceive it, till Howe sent us word by a boat, and desired us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done. We threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was instantly in flames. Our battery afterwards kept an incessant fire on the heights; it was seconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ship of the line.

And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived; if we look to the height, Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged, and to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands, over the land: and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries cannonading them; strait before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church steeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest; behind us the church steeples and heights of our own camp covered with spectators of our army which were not engaged: the hills round the country covered with spectators; the enemy all anxious suspence; the roar of cannon, mortars and musquetry; the crash of churches, ships upon the stocks, and streets falling in ruin, to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubts, with the objects above described, to fill the eye: and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loss to the British empire in America, to fill the mind; made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond every thing that ever came to my lot to be witness to.

I much lament Tom's* absence: it was a sight for a young soldier that the longest service may not furnish again: and had he been with me he would likewise have been out of danger; for, except two cannon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's shot. A moment of the day was critical: Howe's left were staggered: two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach seeming in embarrasment what way to march; Clinton, then next for business, took the part, without waiting for orders, to throw himself into a boat to head them; he arrived in time to be of service: the day ended with glory, and success was most important, considering the ascendancy it gave the regular troops: but the loss was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged.

Howe was untouched, but his aid-de-camp Sherwin was killed; Jordan, a friend of Howe, came, *engage de cœur*, to see the campaign, (a shipmate on board the Cerberus, & who acted as aid-de-camp,) is badly wounded.—Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved as a hero. You will see the list of the loss.—Poor Colonel Abercrombie, who commanded the grenadiers, died yesterday of his wounds. Captain Addison, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was also killed; his son was upon the field at the same time. Major Mitchell is but very slightly hurt; he is out already; young Chetwynd's wound is also slight.—Lord Percy's regiment has suffered the most, and behaved the best; his Lordship himself was not in the action:—Lord Roden behaved to a charm; his name is established for life.

*His nephew, the Hon. Tho. Stanley, Esq. (and brother to Lord Stanley,) who was gone a volunteer to Boston, in his Majesty's service.

THE SAILOR.—Many writers have endeavoured to sketch the hardy son of the ocean, who sings and whistles to the storm, but few with any success. Smollet has certainly been happy in some of his portraits which were no doubt drawn from life, and though they may be perhaps considered as too highly coloured, yet they are in general faithful in their keeping, and abound with characteristic touches. But a sailor is the oddest compound in existence: *his manners, his habits, his feelings, his language, are peculiar to himself alone.*

He displays the most noble and exalted virtues when roused into exertion; and but too frequently indulges in gross habits and degrading vices. He is a child in sympathetic feeling, yet a stern hero in the hour of danger: undauntedly faces and defies death upon deck, amidst the blood and slaughter of battle; and yet shrinks with indescribable emotion, on shore, at the sight of a coffin; undergoes the most severe privations, and is engaged in incessant toil, to obtain the wealth which he dissipates with generous profusion and thoughtless extravagance.

He will listen to a tale of distress (if not too long) with affected apathy, while the tears are starting from his eyes; often accosts the object of his compassion with imprecations, and swearing he or she doe not deserve a "copper," gives a guinea only requiring in turn that the party relieved shall not bother him about gratitude.

Interrupt him not, and he will talk forever: ask a few questions, and you have no more. Seem to believe every word he says, and you will gain a true statement: doubt his word, and he will indulge you with preposterous falsehood. Though fond of society, his greatest punishment is to be cast into polite company who are either his superiors in rank or education. Writing is his aversion; and generally, all letters that quit the ship, are penned by the same hand, precisely in the same style, with only the alteration of names.

He is eager in his desire of gaining information, yet averse to all study, which is as incompatible with his genius, as Euclid would be with the humours of a dancing master. Ready at all times for any enterprise whether sanctioned or not by the law of nations, so that it does but promise something in which he can display his peculiarities.

UNFORTUNATE SEVENTEEN.

The unlucky seventeen of Massachusetts, of whom an account follows, have been compared with the seventeen Senators in New-York. In both cases there was a disposition to yield to the dictation of leaders, rather than that of the people. But in both the people triumph.

A circular letter dated 11th February, 1768, was addressed by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, to the speaker of the respective Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the continent,' proposing a plan of opposition to the encroachments of the British Parliament, which was expressed in such terms and sentiments as gave offence to the ministry. On the 21st of June following, Governor Barnard sent a message to the House of Representatives in which he asserted that he had his *Majesty's orders* to require them to RESCIND the vote respecting the said circular letter. On the 30th of the same month the House sent a message to Governor B. explanatory of their rights and refused to rescind, notwithstanding the mandate of the King. This important vote was determined by ninety-two to seventeen—nineteen members being absent.

The majority were celebrated in toasts and huzzas as the '*Glorious ninety-two*' and the minority were execrated as the *Infamous Seventeen*.

The following is the list of the minority, who were in favour of obeying the mandate of the King.

"William Brown, Esq. } Salem.
"Peter Frye, Esq. }
"Dr. John Calef, Ipswich.
"Jacob Fowle Esq. Marblehead.
"Richard Saltonstall, Esq. Haverhill.
"Mr. Jonathan Bliss, Springfield.
"Hon. James Williams, Hatfield.
"Mr. John Ashley, jr. Deerfield.
"Capt. Jos. Root, Sunderfield.
"John Chadwick Esq. Tyringham.
"John Ashley, Esq. Great Barrington.
"Hon. Timothy Ruggles, Hardwick.
"Chillings Foster Esq. Harwich
"Jonathan Sayward, Esq. York.
"William Jennigan, Esq. Edgartown.
"Matthew Mayhew, Esq. Chilmark.
"John Edson, Esq. Bridgewater."

"Intelligence is the life of Liberty."

An American, and not take a paper! I should respect him more, and pity him less, if I saw him with a newspaper although destitute of a coat and a breakfast. What could be a more noble spectacle than a freeman who would sooner deprive himself of some of those articles which we call necessaries, than to remain ignorant of the world's history in this wonderful age. On the other hand, what more abject and base than to throw away on vicious indulgencies, an hundred times the price of a paper, and for the want of one, remain unqualified for the discharge of our public duties.

The history of past ages is useful, but the history of our own times is indispensible. Men, who undertake to stir without it, will grope in thick darkness; will be unable to judge with accuracy of public affairs, and will be responsible to their families, their country and their God for their refusal to acquire knowledge.

The history of our own times is a matter of peculiar concern to us, because it is the age of astonishing changes, of changes too that affect our interests and our dearest hopes; but the history of the present times concerns us more especially, *because these times are our own.*

But who is so selfish as to think of none but himself? Who will not have an eye to the intelligence of those about him? Who will not regard the innocence, peace, happiness and elevated state of society, which comes from the dissemination of knowledge; and that cheapest and most general diffusion of knowledge, a circulation of the newspaper. Ah! do we reflect sufficiently, how important an auxiliary of virtue it may become? Do we think how much more efficient it may be than even the pulpit? How much wider the circulation of its sentiments! and transitory as they are, how much more lasting its expressions?

Again, we say, who will not take a little pains, or exert a little influence to qualify men for the exercise of their rights? Who will not in this way do something to strengthen the barrier which freedom has thrown up in the western world against the ravages of despotism?

But above all, who is there, that can bear to send his offspring upon the world unfitted to take an active part in it, and limited in the power of being useful to themselves or others. The young of either sex who are ignorant of their times, cannot come into competition with others. Small, small indeed, in comparison, is their chance for exalted character, or for success in their enterprizes.

INTEGRITY, A SURE PLEDGE.

To the Printer of the Winchester Republican.—Sir, I have a desire to read your papers, but have no money to advance. I am a mechanic, and trust out my work until the year's end. If you can do so by me, you will please to send them by the post-rider, and I will try to pay you. ———.

Culpepper county.

You shall have my paper. I want no better security than an industrious, honest mechanic; and there can be no better proof of honesty, than this honest way of asking for it.

SUPPORT OF NORTHERN PAPERS.

The Providence Patriot says, an aged patron of this paper, who recently made his quarterly visit to our office for the purpose of making his quarterly payment, remarked, that he had "taken a newspaper fifty years, for which he had paid one hundred dollars, in quarterly payments, which sum at compound interest would amount to one thousand dollars; that during twenty years he travelled four miles every week to get his paper, and for the last thirty years he had travelled eight miles each week for the same purpose—the whole amount of which would be 16,640 miles—five and a half times the distance to London." if all housekeepers were equally desirous of having newspapers, and willing to spend and be spent in the cause with equal perseverance and punctuality, printers would seldom have any cause to complain or to dun.

The sentiments of mankind determine customs, laws and the construction of laws.

The common opinions as to what these rules are, are in general their proper interpretation; for in matters of real life, we must have reference to the things of real life. These rules, then, may vary with every change in publick sentiment. It is said the U. S. constitution is on this account, very different from what it was in 1787. If the change be injudicious, the wise will protest against it; but if the people will the change, it must take place; besides, if they "must needs have a different form of government why should not their will be obeyed in this as well as in other matters."

Vessels of lead, copper, and brass, contain poisonous qualities, and should not be used for milk &c. A lad in Yonkers, (N. Y.) was badly poisoned, of late by chewing and swallowing *lead shot.*

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art.

A lady who presumed to make some observations, while a Physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the Doctor, that if some women were admitted there, their tongues would make a Paradise a Purgatory;—and if some Physicians, replied the lady, were admitted there, they would make it a Desert.

Foote being once annoyed by a poor fidler, "straining harsh discord" under his window, sent him a shilling, with a request that he would play elsewhere, as one *scraper* at the door was sufficient.

Not a time for every thing.—A traveller was overtaken by a shower, and the nearest shelter he could reach was a miserable hovel occupied by a fidler, who seated under a wide board of the chamber floor, that in some measure protected him from the rain, was playing some of his most lively tunes, which indicated a heart of ease. The traveller gained similar protection, under the same board while around him a thousand streams descended through the crazy roof. —When the fidler had completed one of his tunes, the traveller asked him, why he did not repair the roof of his dwelling. Why sure, said the fidler, you would not have me turn out in this storm to mend my roof. Certainly not, replied the traveller; but why do you not mend it when the weather is fair? Because said the fidler, in such weather there is no use in its being mended.

A new way to get married.—A lady being engaged in a theological dispute with a gentleman, convinced him she was right; still he was unwilling to acknowledge himself vanquished, and proposed a wager if she would allow him to name the conditions. To this the lady assented. Then said the gentleman, "I will stake myself against you." The lady seeing no method to escape, consented that a clergyman in the neighbourhood should be sent for, who soon united them in the chain of Hymen. —Query: *Who won the wager?*

Mr. Garrick, was once applied to by an eccentric Scotchman, to introduce a production of his on the stage. This Scotchman was such a good humored fellow that he was called "honest Johnny M'Cree.' Johnny wrote four acts of a tragedy, which he shewed to Mr. Garrick, who dissuaded him from finishing it, telling him that his talents did not lie that way; so Johnny abandoned the tragedy and set about writing a comedy. When this was finished he showed it to Mr. Garrick who found it still more exceptionable than the tragedy, and of course could not be persuaded to bring it forward on the stage. This surprized poor Johnny and he remonstrated.—Nay, now, David, says Johnny, did you not tell me that my talents did not lie in tragedy?" "Yes, replied Garrick, but I did not tell you they lay in comedy." "Then, (exclaimed Johnny,) gin they dinna lie there, where the de'il dinna they lie, mon?"

"It is very hard my lord," said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Burnet, "to hang a poor man for stealing a horse." You are not to be hanged, sir, answered the Judge, for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.

Archbishop Mountain.—In the reign of George II, the see of York falling vacant his majesty being at a loss for a fit person to appoint to the situation, asked the Rev. Dr. Mountain, who was of a very facetious temper. The Dr. replied, "Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard seed, thou wouldst say to this *Mountain*, (at the same time laying his hand on his breast,) be thou removed and cast into the *sea*, (see,") The monarch laughed heartily, and gave him the see.

Fearless Discharge of our Duties.—The great lawyer, Lord Erskine, when at the bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the Bench. In one of his contests with the judges, he explained the rule of his conduct at the bar in the following terms.—"It was the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what conscience told me to be my duty; and to leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been even a temporal sacrifice. I have found, on the contrary, *the road to prosperity* and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children."

As the blind man knows not light, and through that ignorance also of necessity knows not darkness,—so likewise, but for disinterestedness we should know nothing of selfishness, but for slavery nothing of freedom: there are perhaps in this world many things which remain obscure to us for want of alternating with their opposites.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt.—Hor.

THE RESURRECTION.

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre: Death held his sceptre over the son of God; still and silent the hours passed on: the guards stood by their post; the rays of the midnight moon gleaming on their helmets and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east, assured the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when, on a sudden, the earth trembled from its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken. An angel of God descended; the guard shrunk from his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like lightning and his raiment like snow; he rolled the stone from the sepulchre, and sat upon it. But who is it that cometh from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength? It is thy Prince, O Zion; Christian it is thy Lord: He hath trodden the wine press alone: He hath stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conquerer from the grave; He returns with blessings from the world of spirits; He brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! It was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of god shouted for joy. The father of mercies looked from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the Eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

The man, who, improving in skill or knowledge, improves in modesty, has an undeniable claim to greatness of mind.

Those only deserve a monument who do not need one; that is, who have raised themselves a monument in the minds and memories of men.

True Religion.—Those who may make religion to consist in the contempt of this world and its enjoyments are under a very fatal and dangerous mistake. As life is the gift of Heaven, it is religion to enjoy it. He, therefore, who can be happy in himself, and who contributes all that is in his power towards the happiness of others (and none but the virtuous can so be and so do) answers so effectually the ends of his creation, is an honor to his nature, and a pattern to mankind.

Propriety of the aged associating with the young.—Dr. Gregory, in his comparative view recommends the associating the old with the young; and it may be profitable to both, as with a little attention it may serve to keep all parties in good humour, which is a very good thing; it may make the old, by the lively, agreeable conversation of the young, forget their infirmities, and it may lead the young, from observing the calm passions and placid manners of the old, to consider old age, to which they are advancing, as no uncomfortable state, nor any formidable evil.

The Way to be Happy.—How much it would conduce to our happiness to be select in our friends and our books,—to choose them both for their good sense and knowledge,—to be contented with a small but certain income,—to have no master and but few servants,—to be without ambition, envy, avarice, or a lawsuit,—and to preserve our health by exercise, instead of medicine.

Industrious habits are a far better inheritance for children, than large estates. To what purpose is it to heap up great estates, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to?